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Western Representative  
C. J. ANDERSON,  
Margaret Building, Chicago, Ill.

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WEDNESDAY . . . AUGUST 2, 1916

**MR. HUGHES'S SPEECH.**

"I endorse the platform adopted by the convention and accept the nomination." With these words Mr. Hughes concluded his speech of formal acceptance of the republican nomination for president, and a careful reading of the lengthy address delivered by the candidate leads to the conclusion that all else might well have been omitted as superfluous.

For Mr. Hughes' speech closely tracks the platform adopted last June in Chicago. It has the same strength and the same weakness. The only essential difference between the two documents is that the speech is much longer than the platform, and to that extent is somewhat weaker.

The vital defect of the republican attack on the Wilson administration is that it offers no substitute for what most people seem to feel, without being able to tell just why; has been a mistaken foreign policy both as to our relations with Germany and England and our dealing with Mexico. The strength of Mr. Wilson's position is that so far none of his assailants has been able to suggest a better plan for dealing with the situation than that pursued by the president.

For example, Mr. Hughes, apparently approving the announced determination of President Wilson to hold Germany to a "strict accountability" for the consequences of her submarine warfare, complains that this threat was not carried out and blames the administration for the sinking of the Lusitania on that account. What would Mr. Hughes have done had he been president? Admit, for the sake of the argument, that was done was wrong—what was the right thing to do? It will not do, in answering this question, to deal in such vague generalities as "firmness" and "decision"—the voters are entitled to know what, in the opinion of the candidate, would have constituted firmness and decision in the circumstances with which President Wilson was confronted.

It is generally admitted, even by friends of the president, who are conversant with conditions in Mexico, that his method of dealing with the situation in that country has been the great weakness of his administration. There is no getting around the fact that his Mexican policy has been weak, vacillating, indecisive—in fact, about all that Mr. Hughes says of it, but ever here Mr. Hughes fails to tell what should have been substituted for it. He shies away from intervention, which is the only alternative—the only permanent solution of the Mexican problem. Here was a place where Mr. Hughes might easily have told what should have been done and what undoubtedly must some day be done. The fact that he confined himself to the generalities of criticism without setting up a definite policy to be pursued by him if elected is distinctly disappointing.

The stand taken by the candidate on the other planks in the platform he dismissed with no more than passing comment, for it is upon that principles referred to above that the campaign this year will be fought out. Except as to the tariff, there is no attack upon the record of the administration that makes any sharp lines of demarcation between the candidates. Even as to woman suffrage there is nothing to choose from between Hughes and Wilson. Both platforms contain practically the same suffrage plank. President Wilson has made known his individual views on the subject by voting for woman suffrage in New Jersey. How Mr. Hughes voted in New York when he had the opportunity is not known.

An attack on the weaknesses of the Wilson administration Mr. Hughes' speech was a success. As a declaration of constructive policy to be substituted for the acts of that administration it leaves much to be desired.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

The failure to make provision for paying the railroad fare back to their homes of members of the national guard who were taken to the border in response to the call issued by the president and who were rejected for physical defects after arrival at their destination is nothing less than a national disgrace, and it is surprising

that the situation has received no more extended notice in the press than it has.

All members of the guard, regardless of their physical condition, were compelled to go to the mobilization points when called out. Refusal would have meant court-martial and disgrace. To take these men a great distance from their homes, reject them for physical disability and then require them to pay their own expenses back to the points from which they came is nothing less than monstrous. Certainly, it is anything but a good way to encourage enlistment in the national guard.

Where the blame for this condition has not yet been determined with certainty, the war department has ruled that there is no provision for the payment of these expenses from the national treasury, and it is doubtful if any state in the union has provided for such an emergency. Here in New Mexico, through the generosity of a bank in Santa Fe, an offer has been made to lend the money to the state until an appropriation can be made to cover the case, and it is considered probable that Governor McDonald will avail himself of this offer.

But the state should not have to bear this expense. The national guard was called out to guard the border of the entire country and not of a single state. It is subject to the orders of federal and not state officers. The federal government should pay the money to get the men back to their homes who were called out at the order of the president.

Congress is now in session. Prompt action should be taken to remedy the grave injustice that has been done. Failure to take such action will be inexcusable.

**NOTIFICATION CEREMONIES.**

The republican candidate for president was nominated early in June, resented from the supreme bench on the day of his nomination, announced that he would accept the nomination and since that time has been actively engaged in such conferences as he deemed advisable with party leaders as to his campaign plans.

The democratic candidate for president was nominated about a week later than his opponent. There was no opposition to his nomination. Being already in the office, there was nothing especially for him to do in order to signify his willingness to retain it, but he also has conferred with party leaders regarding campaign plans and has left no doubt of his acceptance of the nomination.

The platforms on which both the candidates will make the race were adopted at the time the conventions were held at which they were nominated. That the candidates would endorse those platforms has never-for-a-moment been in doubt.

And yet, on Monday night in New York the republican candidate was "officially notified" of his nomination in a speech of about a thousand words, and "officially accepted" the nomination in a speech of some eight thousand words. In a few days the same sort of thing will be gone over with by the democratic candidate and the chairman of the convention which nominated him, though the newspaper men who are compelled to handle the speeches will hope that not so many words will be used.

We are given to flitting ourselves, we Americans, that we are a practical minded people and that we dispense with all unnecessary foolishness in regard to the practical affairs of life. And yet we stand for the "official notification" of candidates and the "official acceptance" by them of nominations which everybody knows are not worth except through a series of small openings at the bottom of the case, or when the straps project from the case.

Addition is performed by "regarding the name of the candidate. This is done in series of places, personal or studio, in holes opposite the digits in the divisor that correspond to the digits making up the number being registered. In each case the operator starts with the leftmost digit and, after placing the stylus in its position, moves the strip up or down as far as the stylus will permit. After all the digits of the first case have been registered the remaining cases are registered in a similar manner, with, of course, the leftmost digit the last. In each case the operator should start at the top and carry from one column to the next a small brass signal appears in the column having the surplus. This is a signal to register the additional amount in the next column on the left. One simple rule was observed: When the stylus is placed in a round hole the strip should be pushed forward, when placed in a square hole it should be moved downward. After all cases have been registered the result will appear in the total at the bottom, subtraction and multiplication are performed in a somewhat similar manner except that the individual numbers registered are treated by simple operations in mechanical arithmetic in connection with each digit of the sum involved. The mechanism being practically all aluminum and simple in construction, will last for years.

**With Scissors and Paste**

**NEW MECHANICAL CALCULATOR**

(Popular Magazine)

A pocket-size mechanical calculator, with which problems in addition, subtraction and multiplication can be quickly solved, has been patented. It consists of a thin aluminum case, on the lower half of one face of which are seven parallel slits, between these are printed in columns the nine digits 1 being at the bottom and 9 being omitted. Seven aluminum strips are fastened to the movable base of the calculator so that they may be inserted into the slits, and through each narrow slit a catch strip is fastened almost full length with a row of holes, those in the upper half being round and in the lower square. Besides the holes are printed figures, the digits are so placed that the figures are not visible except through a series of small openings at the bottom of the case, or when the strips project from the case.

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**THE PHILOSOPHY OF WANG YANG-MING.**

(New York Evening Post)

Life and death are like the day and night. You are able to understand the day, stupid, not articulate, foolish, yet cutting, sharp, and not manifesting natural law fulfilled all the time—that is dreaming during the day. When one cultivates natural law at every breath, and harbors it at every glance of the eye, when the mind is intelligent and clear, then one is able to understand the day. Do you think, during the day and the night will take care of itself?

This was the answer of Wang Yang-Ming, the Chinese sage of the 15th century, to a disciple who made the immortal query, "What is the secret of the night?" He meant it to be, not the materialist's answer, accounting death's mystery, but the Platonist's who strives to model this imperfect life on that of the heroes after. In Wang's words, just published, "The Philosophy of Wang Yang-Ming," my paraphrase appears between his quotations and those of the Greek philosophers.

The controlling power of the body, says Wang, is the mind. The mind originates the ideas and, wherever the idea is, there we have the thing. Thoughts are incipient acts. Socrates could have seen no more explicitly material. There is no escape of these apart from the mind, adds Wang.

When these make a disciple comes the heaven-born principle.

Heaven-born principles exist all over in the universe. Intuitive knowledge, "inspiration of Plato," heaven-sent, causes us to be conscious of heaven-born principles. Right living and diligent investigation clarifies our minds, so that we become more sensitive to their operation. The sage's mind is like a bright mirror, constantly polished by meditation.

An ordinary man's mind is dulled by the corroding action of passion.

Naturally the fly in Wang's philoso-

phy ointment, as in Plato's was the problem of matter, the resistance of things material to the will of man, and, of a piece with this, the wickedness of man himself and the existence of evil.

One of his students propounded the question. He was weeding a garden at the time, which suggested the subject.

Col. Ralph E. Twitchell will this week submit a proposal from the Pathescope people to the board of regents of the museum. The Pathescope people ask for the loan of the educational film from the motion picture films taken from the San Diego exposition so that they might carry the story of New Mexico, its resources, its tourist features and its attractions, into twenty-two states in which Pathescopes are regular features of the educational system. Several million people will see the films, each one of which will carry the legend of the Museum of New Mexico. The cost to the state will be nothing and the positive films will be printed from the negatives made for the exposition.

Mr. Joseph Weltner, Miss Elizabeth Hinman and Miss M. E. Wood left this forenoon for the Pan-Pacific exposition to join the summer school field camp.

Tickets for the Santa Fe excursion to the Santa Domingo fair on Friday have been placed on sale with the secretary at the museum. There is always a rush for tickets just before train leaving time and those desiring tickets will save time and annoyance, perhaps, by purchasing tickets in town.

K. M. Chapman of the museum staff spent yesterday at the Peoria plant assigned to Dr. A. V. Kidder.

Mr. Frank Springer, president of the Santa Fe branch of the Smithsonian Institution, patron and president of the museum, and on the managing committee of the school, is in Santa Fe after having spent the winter and spring in Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and elsewhere in the east.

The following registered art at the museum: Howard C. Krieg of New York who came west to attend the corn dance and left for Santa Domingo in time to ride the opening train.

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